

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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Judicial Ticket.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—**ORSAMUS COLE.**

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**

For County Judge—**AMOS P. PRICHARD.**

Governor Colquhitt is almost too good a humanitarian. He likes to exercise the pardoning power, and on one day this week he set fifty convicts free telling them in the kindest words possible to go and sin no more.

It is a remarkable fact, although it may be doubted by the noted dramatic critics of London and New York, that the brightest Shakespearean scholars and the ablest and sharpest critics of the time reside in Janesville.

Colonel Frank Putney, the present assistant secretary of State, has been nominated by the Republicans of Waukesha county for county judge. Colonel Putney is very popular in that county, and will be elected, and will make an excellent officer.

The biennial session resolutions have finally got through the Legislature. The proposed amendment to the constitution providing for biennial sessions, will be submitted to the people, next fall, and if it is adopted, the first session under the new order of things will be held in 1883.

It is said the sun once stood still, but that is not as strange as the fact that Judge David Davis has concluded to vote with the Republicans on the election of Senate officers. This acted like a bombshell in the camp of the Democrats, and the Republicans were startled by the remarkable and unaccountable position Senator Davis has taken.

President Hayes gave \$180 to the engineer who saved his life when he was going home after the inauguration. John Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, in this State, gave his gold watch and chain, costing something like \$500, to an engineer in Iowa, who walked two miles to relieve some passengers who were blockaded in a snow drift, eight years ago.

The condition of business in the Assembly as reported on Thursday was as follows:

Indefinitely postponed.....	194
Now in the Senate.....	104
In the hands of the Governor.....	117
Before committees.....	41
In enrolling room.....	18
Dead heads.....	30
On the calendar.....	30
In enrolling room.....	11

Total number introduced.....523
There is not much hope that the Legislature will adjourn before the latter part of the first week in April.

Our friend Senator Burrows, of Madison, made another speech against the biennial session resolution on Thursday. Last year he brought his best powers to bear against this resolution, but there was a general belief that biennial sessions would be cheaper and better, and therefore the resolution passed. We have already said that 30 States out of 35, now have biennial sessions of the Legislatures, and the number has been gradually increasing. In his argument on Thursday, Senator Burrows said:

"24. That annual sessions are proved, as a historical fact by all public annals, to average cheaper, to be safer and better for all interests, than long biennial sessions. That they secure greater stability to laws not recognized as defective, while permitting prompt remedies for wrongs when such are discovered; and that the evils of a bad law even for a few months, are far greater than any cost of annual sessions."

Experience in other States does not seem to bear Senator Burrows out in this statement. If biennial sessions were more expensive and not so satisfactory as annual sessions, why are biennial sessions increasing in popularity? Senator Burrows should explain this. If these sessions are found not as safe and more expensive in Wisconsin than annual sessions, the constitution will soon be changed. It is not a difficult thing to get rid of a bad law.

THE TRIUMPH OF GENIUS AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SKILL AND ENERGY.

In the Gazette of Thursday was published a telegram from Kansas City, Missouri, announcing that the first through train from San Francisco to Kansas City over the Atchafalaya, Topeka, & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railway, arrived on time on Wednesday morning with twelve coaches and seventy-five through passengers. The distance run was 2,300 miles, and was one of the most successful runs ever made by a train in the United States over a new road.

The completion of this new railway line from the Mississippi Valley to the Golden State, is one of the brightest triumphs ever known in railway building in this country. When one calmly thinks of this gigantic enterprise, the all-importance of this transcontinental route, and how masterly has been the skill and powerful the energy that pushed the wonderful work to so timely a completion, it seems like a dream. We were told not quite two years ago by Mr. William B. Strong, that his new road to the Pacific would carry passengers through to San Francisco before two years had gone by. We know that Mr. Strong was among the very foremost of our successful railroad men, that he had won remarkable success as a railway manager, that in skill, ambition, and well-directed energy, he had no superior in this country, but to link the Pacific with the Mississippi Valley in two years from that time, struck one as being out of the reach of human possibilities.

But the same success, good fortune,

and manly courage which have been companions to Mr. Strong for so many years, did not forsake him when he was carrying upon his shoulders the responsibility of completing one of the greatest railway lines of modern times. That which seemed like a dream only a short time ago is now a shining reality, and to-day there two lines to the city of the Golden Gate. It required almost imperial power, the most ambitious hope, and an energy that no disappointment could break, to become the manager of a railway company that had undertaken such a marvelous scheme. But Mr. Strong was the man of the hour, and that which he assumed to do only four or five years ago has been accomplished in such a manner as to command the admiration of the public.

The Topeka Commonwealth of the 20th instant, tells the story of a dream that came to pass in giving the history of this remarkable railway enterprise under the management of Mr. William B. Strong, who was once an honored resident of Janesville, and in whom the people of Rock county take a deep interest. In speaking of the proposed scheme nine years ago to construct a railway from the capital of Kansas to the Hall's of the Montezumas, the Commonwealth says: "We need not relate here, the heart-breaking vicissitudes and disappointments suffered by the earliest promoters of this enterprise. Scarcely twelve years have elapsed since ground was first broken upon this line, within the corporate limits of the city of Topeka, and it is already the largest continuous line of railroad upon this continent. Its greatest triumphs, however, have been won since the accession of Messrs. Thomas Nickerson and T. Jefferson Coolidge, as its successive presidents, and Mr. Wm. B. Strong as Vice President and General Manager."

"A scheme of imperial conquest into and through Southern Colorado, New Mexico, Old Mexico, Arizona, and on to the Pacific, was planned, and out of the bottomless Boston purse there came in a twinkling abundant means for its accomplishment. An executive was needed who could not only manage and operate the line already constructed, but who could at the same time be entrusted with the carrying out of a general policy, and be able to promptly and intelligently adapt that policy to any emergency which might arise. Mr. Wm. B. Strong was selected for the purpose. A more fortunate selection could not have been made. During his skillful and energetic management the Santa Fe line has grown into a great system of confederation of routes, embracing the Southwestern Territories, and now rapidly stretching southward to termini in Guaymas and the City of Mexico, and westward by the Atlantic & Pacific extension to the Pacific coast in California."

The Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railways is now one of the Pacific routes, for over this line one can travel, without change of cars, from the Missouri river to the shores of the Pacific. The Topeka Commonwealth says that when Mr. Strong took control of its stock had only a nominal value, but to-day the road is paying a dividend of 8 per cent, and has sold as high as 1.50 in Boston; and in closing a long article on the triumph of the Santa Fe company it says: "It shows how common the greatest human achievements have become that the junction of the Southern Pacific and the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe roads, was marked with no ceremonies, occasioned no speech-making nor public rejoicing. But it is a most important event, nevertheless, for it throws open to commerce, the great empire of the southwestern territories and establishes a new route between the oceans."

22,000 DEAD CATTLE.

Carcasses that Strew the Shores of the Platte and Arkansas Rivers.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune.

Drawing a line fifty miles east of the mountains, from the north to the south boundary of the State, running parallel with the foot hills, Captain Wetzel, Secretary of the Board of Cattle Inspection, presented a diagram, of the dry season, or that portion of Colorado rendered barren of pasture by the drought of last summer. Within this belt there were before Winter set in 300,000 head of cattle. Upon the approach of cold weather 160,000 were sent out of the State and 140,000 driven east to the grass land and to the mountains, leaving 50,000 in the dry belt. Of these 25,000 have been wintered in Larimer and Boulder counties principally. Among these the loss has been insignificant. The remaining 25,000 have given most of the victims to the Winter harvest. In the mountains there has been no loss except in South Park, where only a few deaths have occurred. Out of this 25,000 the loss is estimated at 10 per cent. The greatest number of dead cattle is to be found along the Platte and Arkansas rivers. Within the section of country lying between these streams there is but little loss, the number, however, being counted in the total estimate. The count of dead cattle on the Platte begins at Julesburg, running west. The total number counted on both sides the stream for a distance of twenty-two miles was 1,100. These were from two herds that drifted along the stream all the season. At this ratio the number of deaths within 100—the extent of the range—would be 500, and it is assumed that at least 2,000 are Wyoming cattle. The count of dead cattle on the Arkansas was made simultaneously with that of the Platte. The count was made from Bent's ford to old fort Lyon, a distance of forty-five miles, and 1,500 dead bodies were found. At the same ratio, taken from the state line west to the foot hills, this number would foot up 5,000 here, the great bulk of dead animals lying within 100 yards of the river on either side. This number is subtracted from the 100,000 head that have drifted along the river during the entire season. The dead cattle here are principally those that have been driven from Texas or drifted eastward or southward, from the

dry belt, together with a large number of old cows. Captain Wetzel estimates the number of cattle in the state at 850,000, and in order to cover all the territory, bases his estimate of mortality at double the number known to be dead. The number ascertained by actual count foot up only 1 1/2 per cent. Doubling this percentage, he gives the estimated number of dead cattle at about 22,000 head out of 850,000. This number, he says, is larger than ever known before.

DEMOCRATS ASTONISHED

The Commencement of the Break-Up of the Solid South.

The Virginia Democrats Surprised at the Aggressive Character of the Manoeuvring.

The Subject Will Be Forced at the Virginia Election in May.

And the Republicans Are Confident the Democrats Will Suffer an Overwhelming Defeat.

The Question of Calling an Extra Session of Congress Will Be Settled by the Cabinet To-Day.

The Friends of Judge Dixon Want Him on the Supreme Court Bench of the United States.

The Jury in the Kallach Case Find a Verdict of Not Guilty.

A Wealthy Chicago Lady Arrested as a Diamond Thief in New York.

To-day's Doings in the Wisconsin Legislature.

FROM MADISON.

Special to the Gazette.

SENATE.
MADISON, March 25.—In the Senate the bill providing for a State public school for dependent children, was concurred in.

Bills passed appropriating fifteen hundred dollars for the Yorktown centennial celebration.

Making certified copies of bank books evidence.

ASSEMBLY.

Bills were concurred in authorizing the imprisonment for non-payment of poll-tax.

Making insanity sufficient cause for divorce.

Appropriating \$2,000 to the State board of immigration.

Relating to the reception of freights by the railroads.

The medical bill prohibiting quacks from assuming professional titles was passed after a lengthy debate [by a vote of 19 to 9].

ASSEMBLY.

A joint resolution for final adjournment on Friday next was laid over until Tuesday.

Bills passed allowing farm mortgages to name certain timber police.

For submitting biennial election amendment to the people.

Bills were filed making railroad companies liable for injuries to their employees.

To regulate license fees of telegraph and insurance companies.

Taxing railroads on their gross earnings.

Allowing all newspapers to publish the list of delinquent lands.

DEMOCRATS ASTONISHED.

The Commencement of the Break-up in the "Solid South."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Democratic managers are again surprised at the aggressive character of the Mahone movement. They were not looking for the sharp division of the whole State of Virginia on the subject at this spring's election but to their astonishment, the issue is to be forced throughout the State the coming May election. There is great confidence felt here among the Republicans that the old Democracy will suffer an overwhelming defeat in Virginia. Marked effects are expected in several Southern States in the elections of next fall as the result of the action in Virginia.

A DIAMOND THIEF.

A Wealthy Chicago Woman Arrested in New York.

New York, March 24.—A tall and singularly handsome woman, 25 years old, fashionably dressed, and wearing expensive diamonds, was arrested in the upper part of the city to-night, and locked up at police headquarters. The carriage in which she was driven there also carried a large trunk and satchels containing the prisoner's baggage. Accompanying the New York officers was Constable George A. Hartman, of Chicago, who has a warrant for the woman's arrest, and the requisition signed by the Governor of Illinois. The detectives declined to state the real name of the woman, but said she was the wife of a well-known physician in Chicago, who was reported to be worth

over \$300,000, and that her family connections were the best in the State. She was charged, he said, with stealing \$12,000 worth of diamonds from Charles W. Perkins, a diamond broker, in LaSalle street, Chicago, on February 8. A three-weeks' search resulted in finding the woman in this city, in an up-town boarding house, living under the assumed name of Florence McNeil. Detective Hartman and the woman start for Chicago to-morrow.

WISCONSIN OFFICESEEKERS

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—A petition has been circulated here to-day, receiving a great many signatures, to have Judge Luther S. Dixon appointed associate justice of the United States supreme court.

The Wisconsin friends of General John C. Starkweather have been making a vigorous canvass to secure his appointment as commissioner of pensions, but the dispatch from Washington in to-day's Tribune stating that no change in the office would be made for the present nips the proceedings in the bud, as it were. The principal objection to Bentley was that he was not a soldier, and it is claimed he has been sufficiently rewarded for heroic conduct in staying at home during the war of the Rebellion.

EXTRA SESSION.

The Question of Calling an Extra Session of Congress to be Settled To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The question of extra session will be up again in the cabinet to-morrow, and possibly a settlement reached. Speaker Randall says he does not believe there will be an extra session. In fact this is the general impression now among all well informed people.

To-day Governor Foster was at the White House. "Governor," said Secretary Windom, "What do you think of the policy of calling an extra session?"

"I think it is bad policy. I don't believe the country wants an extra session, and in my opinion it would be a mistake to call Congress together."

"Well, what do you think," asked Windom, turning to Governor Tom Young.

"I am opposed to an extra session," answered Governor Young, "and I believe the sentiment of the country is opposed to it also."

Very few Republicans want an extra session, and they do not hesitate to express themselves unreservedly on this point. In fact, it is regarded as almost a certainty that there will be none. Judge William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, came to the city to-day to urge reasons against an extra session. He had a long talk with the President, and told him that if there was a reputable Republican brainless enough in Philadelphia who was in favor of the extra session he had not heard of him. He does not believe the President will issue the call. Secretary Windom has taken sides against it. The question will probably be settled in the cabinet to-day.

THE NICE CALAMITY.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Colonel Mapleson, Signor Arditti, Signor Monti, and Mme. Gerster's husband, at rehearsal to-day in the Academy of Music, in this city, were much depressed by the news of the terrible calamity at Nice. Charles Mapleson said the theater cost in the neighborhood of \$350,000, and was built without regard to architectural design. The outside walls were brick chiefly, with blocks of stone interlarded, with no seeming purpose further than to make the structure appear unsightly. The interior looked very pretty with its ornamental walls and ceilings, and the dazzling gilded work, but it was all "gumcrack." I have heard of professional people, who are accustomed to the strongly built and handsome theaters of America, say, "What a magnificent structure for a bonfire." It resembled a good many of the lightly built theatres found in the south of France. Like all theatres established at watering places, its season was short, never extending over three months in the year. The star there this season was Miss Rosina Isidore, who last year made a success in London. She is the protegee of Baroness Rothschild. Her parents reside in St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEXT MENTION I shall make is of L. M. Hammond, who will be remembered by many in Rock county, as well as in other parts of Wisconsin. He was born in Lawrence, N. Y., where he was educated, and went to Wisconsin in 1854, locating at Clinton Junction, and subsequently went to Janesville. During the first part of his residence in the west he was engaged in teaching school and other employments, among them assessor of internal revenue. In 1857, he took the agency of the Charter Oak life insurance company, and in 1874 went to Milwaukee, in the interest of that company, which fact evidences that his services to the company were satisfactory, or it would not have enlarged his field of labor by giving him the agency of Minnesota and Wisconsin, which he conducted successfully—a result effected by his industry, tact and fitness for the work. He proved to be an energetic and efficient life insurance agent, and had shown that he was possessed of the same qualities in other capacities. I think he engaged in life insurance conscientiously, believing that it should be made a system for the relief of the widow and orphan, and a means by which the parent or guardian could provide against want in the case of his family or wards. His higher views of life insurance as being something more than a mere mercenary operation, he has left the impress of upon the business, and should have the credit. In April, 1880, he came to Chicago and assumed the general agency of the company for four States, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, which further evidences the faith the company had in his ability and integrity. His office is in the Tribune building, room 10. He is one of the many notable and successful men who have come to Chicago from Rock county, and I presume his friends there will be pleased to read these lines about him.

M. B. JOHNSON, D. D. S.

Dr. Johnson practiced dentistry in Janesville a number of years—is one of the older settlers there. Well, he was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., in 1825. His father was a hotel keeper and farmer, and when the young man attained sixteen years of age removed to Michigan. He was educated mainly at Maravia, Cayuga county, N. Y., and when he left school went to Auburn, and entered the office of Dr. S. U. Smith, to learn the dental profession; the latter now lives in or near Janesville, on a farm I believe. He practiced his profession in Auburn, seven years, when he moved to Janesville, in 1856, and engaged in practice, continuing until 1875, when he came to Chicago, rented an office in the Marier block, room 3, where he has been since and is now. He ranks among the first and best in his profession here, and has been successful, having acquired a good practice which he still retains. He is a good citizen and quietly and industriously devotes himself to his profession.

T. S. E. DIXON.

One of the most successful young attorneys at the Chicago bar, who came from Wisconsin, is T. S. E. Dixon, who

NOT GUILTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 24.—After being out twenty-four hours, the jury in the Kallach case this afternoon brought in a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with much applause. The defendant was heartily congratulated by his friends. When Kallach was discharged, and got in his carriage to go home, an immense crowd took the horses from the vehicle and pulled him to his house, some three miles.

BADGERS IN CHICAGO.

A Few More Rock County Men Who Are of Consequence in the Western Metropolis—Who They Are, Where They Came From, What They Are Doing, and What They Amount to in Chicago.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.
CHICAGO, March 23d, 1881.—I suppose the inhabitants of Wisconsin are called Badgers because they live in a State where Badgers or ground hogs live. But there may be other reasons why the name has an application and is pertinent. The significance in Dutch is, a cheek or jaw indicating an animal of strong jaws. It is a notable fact that some Wisconsin men have been possessed of wonderful "cheek" and a "jaw," or tongue, that served them well. Some prominent insurance agents, lawyers, auctioneers and the like, have come from Wisconsin here. They make successful agents and advocates. Another meaning is, an animal with long claws on the fore feet. Wisconsin is said to have once had "forty thieves" who had the management and control of its treasury and valuables in lands and other properties, and men who "reached out" and got possession of the

farms and property of the dear people in the ostensible interests of railway construction and other internal improvements, most of whom were very handy and expert in the use of their forearms and claws which clung to whatever came in their reach with a tenacity that might be very useful if applied in other directions; and many who gave bonds and mortgages, for which they received an inadequate if any equivalent, will know and remember to their sorrow. These remarks are not intended as any reflection on the moral or other purity of the people of Wisconsin! I was merely speculating as to the possible reason of their being called Badgers—that's all. I hope no one will take offense and I presume will not, when it is known your correspondent came from that State and would not be likely to say or write anything that could be construed as a reflection upon or crimination of himself, you know. Oh, no! Well, I was about to mention more notable men who came from Rock county to Chicago, and the above remarks could not apply to the good people of that grand old county—of course not; such people came from (Chicago) and the section that came across Rock county men in all the callings and professions here, and will proceed to mention a few more. The first will be

HORACE K. HOBART.

Wisconsin has furnished a number of journalists to Chicago. Indeed, some of the brightest and best came from that State. Rock county has been and is represented among them, of course. I have heretofore mentioned two or three, and now mention another. I refer to Horace K. Hobart, who has many friends in Janesville, where he was formerly employed, though he comes from Beloit.

He was born about 1840, was educated in Beloit, graduating at Beloit College in 1860, and was employed in the provost marshal's office in Janesville, subsequently. His ambition, tastes and inclinations were in the direction of journalism, and to carry out his early formed purposes he came to Chicago in 1860 and engaged on the Chicago Tribune with his classmate, Horace White; from there he went to the Evening Post, with the late lamented Dr. Ray, and was city editor of that paper about three years. He then accepted the agency for the Northwest of the American Press Association, which had been started in opposition to the Western Associated Press, and while acting in this capacity he joined others in starting the Evening Mail, a two penny paper. I think the first ever started in the west, selling for five cents. In this went to Europe in 1873 as one of the Illinois honorary commissioners to the Vienna exposition, and to gratify a desire to travel in the old country. On his return he obtained an interest in the Jacksonian (Ill.) Journal and at the end of one year sold out and returned to Chicago and edited the Courier, a new morning paper, later he returned to the Post where he remained for a time and joined others in editing the Railway Age, in 1876; a paper devoted to railway and kindred interests. He is editor of the paper now and is making it the leading and ablest paper of its class in the country. He has been a successful journalist. His standing as a citizen and the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors will be evidenced to an extent by the fact that he has been elected president of the board of trustees for three successive years in that aristocratic suburb of Chicago—the largest and most important one we have—Hyde Park, of which he is a resident and highly respected. He is the same unpretentious and unassuming gentleman he ever was and bears in kind remembrance old Rock county and all of his many friends there.

L. M. HAMMOND.

The next mention I shall make is of L. M. Hammond, who will be remembered by many in Rock county, as well as in other parts of Wisconsin. He was born in Lawrence, N. Y., where he was educated, and went to Wisconsin in 1854, locating at Clinton Junction, and subsequently went to Janesville. During the first part of his residence in the west he was engaged in teaching school and other employments, among them assessor of internal revenue. In 1857, he took the agency of the Charter Oak life insurance company, and in 1874 went to Milwaukee, in the interest of that company, which fact evidences that his services to the company were satisfactory, or it would not have enlarged his field of labor by giving him the agency of Minnesota and Wisconsin, which he conducted successfully—a result effected by his industry, tact and fitness for the work. He proved to be an energetic and efficient life insurance agent, and had shown that he was possessed of the same qualities in other capacities. I think he engaged in life insurance conscientiously, believing that it should be made a system for the relief of the widow and orphan, and a means by which the parent or guardian could provide against want in the case of his family or wards. His higher views of life insurance as being something more than a mere mercenary operation, he has left the impress of upon the business, and should have the credit. In April, 1880, he came to Chicago and assumed the general agency of the company for four States, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, which further evidences the faith the company had in his ability and integrity. His office is in the Tribune building, room 10. He is one of the many notable and successful men who have come to Chicago from Rock county, and I presume his friends there will be pleased to read these lines about him.

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T. S. E. DIXON.

One of the most successful young attorneys at the Chicago bar, who came from Wisconsin, is T. S. E. Dixon, who

came here from Janesville. He was born in Vermont in 1845, hence is now a comparatively young man. He went to Wisconsin in 1851, prepared for college in Ripon and graduated from Beloit college in 1858; soon after he entered the law office of Cassoday & Merrill, and when admitted to the bar became a partner—Cassoday, Merrill & Dixon. Afterwards was a partner with John Winans. He came to Chicago in 1874 and engaged exclusively in the practice of patent law—obtaining patents and conducting patent litigation; firm Dixon & Smith, rooms 43-5, Major block. He now does business for some of the best houses in this city and in the Northwest; for Fairbanks, Morse & Co., agents for the Eclipse Wind Mill, manufactured in Rock county, and through his efforts the wind mill interest acknowledge the superiority of this mill; is also attorney for the Chicago and Bernotte Stone company, in their litigation with the Singer Stone Co., involving the question of infringement of stone planing machinery; also attorney for B. Shoeneman & Co., in their contest over the oleomargarine patent, in which the ablest patent lawyer in this country is opposed to him—Geo. W. Harding, of Philadelphia. Outside of Chicago he has acquired a reputation and considerable business.

Judge Hill, the ablest patent lawyer in Washington, and one of the four ablest and most successful in the United States being favorably impressed by Mr. Dixon's abilities and special fitness and aptness to the practice of patent law, has tendered him a partnership and the coming April the firm of Hill & Dixon will conduct the patent law business in Chicago. So much for another Rock county boy who has come to the front here and honored the name and fame of Rock county, and has been successful to a degree that is decidedly creditable to himself. He is a man of exemplary habits.

L. W. P.

WEARY OF LIFE.

How many a man has jumped into the river, When all 't was that ailed him was a disordered liver, If he only had known that Spring Blossom would save, He never would have filled a suicides grave.

Prices; \$1.50, and trial bottles 10c. Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

Over 165,000 Howe Scales have been sold. Send for Catalogue to BORDEN, SHELLEY, & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

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We will, about April 1st, remove our entire stock of Hardware, Stoves, Iron and Wood Stock, to the large double store formerly occupied by McKey & Bro. We shall also be in the field with a full line of Farm Machinery, including McCormick's entire productions; Estley's Twine Binders, Triumph Reapers, Standard and Clipper Mowers, Superior Drills and Seeders, Key-stone and Barlow Corn Planters, Standard and Acme Riding Cultivators, Norwegian, Case, Garden City and Grand De'our Plows, Corbin Disc Harrow, Keystone and Sandwich Corn Shellers, Thomas & Hollingsworth Sulky Hay Rakes, Tauff Hay Loader, Harvard Hay Carrier, Double and Single Harpoon Hay Forks, Minnesota Chief Threshers, &c., &c. Mr. K. W. Bemis will take charge of the machinery department.

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